

CRIME OF LONG AGO.

THE LAST ONE OF A DESPERATE GANG.

Lynchings Follow Murder—Man Sought for Thirty Years Runs His Head Into the Noose—Has Been Placed on Trial for His Life.

PERRY RICHARDSON was placed on trial in the Sauk county (Wis.) court the other day for a murder committed thirty years ago. He has been a fugitive since 1867. During these three decades he wandered fourteen years in Australia and spent five years among the islands of the South Pacific. Eleven years ago he returned to his native land, settled in Arkansas, married under an assumed name, and achieved some local fame in politics. He was elected member of the legislature and sheriff of the county. With that fatality which is said to pursue shedders of blood he returned recently to the scene of his alleged crime. He even furnished the evidence which caused his arrest.

The crime for which Richardson must answer is one of a series of sensational murders and lynchings that startled the state. Richardson was a friend of Patrick Wildrich. They had fought through the war in the same company. Wildrich and S. S. Gates were rivals in love. Gates was the successful man, and Wildrich then turned desperado. His name became a terror in the Wisconsin valley towns. Gates, while in summer camp with his family in June, 1867, was attacked, robbed of \$2,500 and left for dead. He said Wildrich was his assailant. After a long chase Wildrich was arrested and put in the Portage jail. Capt. William H. Spain, who was his commanding officer in the army, consented to defend him.

On Sept. 13, just three days later, Gates left his Kilbourne home early in the morning and went to pick berries on the other side of the Wisconsin river. At 8 o'clock that morning his body was found in the roadway, three-quarters of a mile from the bridge, riddled with bullets. The conditions of the surroundings showed that a fierce struggle had taken place. Near him lay a pocketknife, with which Gates had tried to defend himself.

The murder of Gates caused a sensation throughout the state and a reward was offered by the state and also by the victim's friends for the arrest of the murderer. His friends did not hesitate to charge the murder as part of the Wildrich gang's work, and this theory was strengthened when the brigadier told a story about two men having crossed shortly after Gates did. The brigadier said the men were Perry Richardson and Hugh Smith, who were charged with being friends of Wildrich. Search was made for Richardson and Smith, but they could not be found. The theory, therefore, was generally accepted that they had murdered Gates, who was the principal witness against Wildrich, and without whom the state could not prove a good case against him.

The friends of Gates censured and abused Capt. Spain for undertaking the defense of Wildrich. He was beaten and threatened. He armed himself, and on Sept. 16 encountered Barney Britt, a friend of Gates. There was an altercation, and Spain shot Britt dead on the street. He gave himself up to the marshal. He was marched toward the jail, but on the way the crowd that followed the murderer became so furious that he was taken into the express office. Someone procured a rope, and a rush was made for the express office, and in a few moments the bolted doors were battered down. The sheriff and marshal were brushed away by the crowd. Spain was dragged from the building by willing hands, and in a few



PERRY RICHARDSON. minutes later was hanging dead on the limb of a tree opposite the Corning house.

Four hours later 400 of Gates' friends entered town, stormed the jail and seized Wildrich, who fought like a demon. He was quickly overpowered and dragged through the street, as his lawyer had been dragged a few hours before. The mob took him to a ravine near the jail, and there he was hanged to the nearest tree.

For a long time search was made for Richardson, but he was not found and was quickly forgotten. Oct. 29, 1896, Constable A. E. Sanborn of Ellroy, was called to Kendall to arrest Richardson. He had returned to his former haunts to secure a pension, which he had to secure by his right name. Then his identity became known. After his arrest he said that he and Hugh Smith had been drinking hard at Kilbourne on the night before the murder, and had started to go to Grand Rapids. At Mauston they saw that a reward of \$150 was offered for their arrest, so they changed their destination.

A collapsible rack for bicycles has the upright portion fixed in a groove at the base so as to slide to one end and fold flat when not in use.

BIG BAGS OF GOLD.

Stored in the House of Supposed Poor Widow.

Pauline Sharp, a widow living alone in an old dilapidated frame house in a poor quarter of Columbia City, Ind., has become a raving maniac. Her husband died about six months ago, leaving her, as all supposed, in destitute circumstances. They had for years refused to pay any taxes, saying they could not raise the money, until at last their home in the city was sold to satisfy tax claims, but they were allowed to remain. A week ago she entered an undertaking establishment and selected a coffin for herself, saying she had received a message from Frank (her deceased husband) and must go to him. She returned home and locking the doors and closing the windows was seen no more for several days. The neighbors at first thought nothing of it, as she was considered harmless, but her prolonged absence aroused suspicion of something wrong, and on Sunday morning they forced an entrance. She was found inside, and in a terrible rage attacked Mrs. Howell, one of the neighbor women, beating her terribly. Sunday morning officers went to her house and forcing an entrance to the house succeeded, after a brisk struggle, inducing her to accompany them to the city, where she was at first lodged in the ladies' annex, but became so violent that it was found necessary to place her in a cell below.

Monday morning officers conducted a search of the old house and in a bureau, hidden in a lot of old rubbish, was found \$3,500 in gold and currency, also papers worth over \$2,100. The money was sealed in bags of \$500 each and the most of it gave evidence of having been stored for years.

ALTITUDINOUS ELLA.

She Is a Girl From Missouri Who Towers Nine Feet in Air.

A new curiosity has just been secured for the Barnum and Bailey show.



THIS IS ELLA.

The giantess comes from Missouri, her name is Ella Ewing and she is 24 years old. Mr. F. F. Hamilton, who towers as much above other press agents as Miss Ewing does above other girls, says that she is indeed nearly nine feet high and well proportioned.

The really remarkable thing about her is that she is a commoner. Most giants or dwarfs are of royal or at least noble birth, or, falling that, hold some high military or naval preferment. Tom Thumb was a general, and a much smaller person named Nutt, who used to travel about with him, held the rank of commodore, while the prince and princesses, of all sizes except natural ones, who have been exhibited have been too many to try to remember.

Queer Conduct of a Tree.

An unusual incident occurred in the timber near Fossil, Ore., the other day. Beaber and French sawed through a tree measuring thirteen feet in circumference, and though they sawed until the teeth of the saw came through on the opposite side, though the tree top was free from all support, though they pried and chopped and wondered and talked, still that tree stood there, and still the saw remained pinched in so tightly that it could not be removed. At last they were obliged to go home, leaving the tree standing on its stump. Next day the tree was down. It had apparently sprung or slid from the stump, striking perpendicularly in the sandy soil at first, making a hole five feet deep and as far across.

Dies After Recovering His Sight.

Charles F. Kusterer of Grand Rapids, Mich., became blind three years ago as a result of locomotor ataxia. He recovered his sight this week and his joy was so great that his death came three days later. The excitement and delight he experienced at seeing his wife and children once more were too much for his strength. Mr. Kusterer was president of the brewing company bearing his name.

The Boys Were Right in It.

It was at Methuen, N. J., that the unmarried young men were invited to bring all their gloves, socks, etc., needing repairs to a Presbyterian church society and watch the girls mend and darn. A cup of chocolate and a sandwich were additional attractions. It cost each young man a dime to get in, and lots of them gave it. The scheme proved a great money raiser.

Tornado People Will Be Prosecuted.

The government weather officials will prosecute the theatrical people who distributed startling cards advertising the coming of "The Tornado," a melodrama, to St. Louis. Thousands of people were terribly frightened, thinking the cards were genuine warnings sent out from weather headquarters.

BASE BALL GOSSIP.

CURRENT SAYINGS AND DOINGS ON THE DIAMOND.

The New Inspector of Umpires in the National League and American Association Outlines His Work—The Late Dave Foutz.



JOHN B. DAY has the position of "Informally accepted spectator of Players and Umpires" tendered him by the National League, and expresses himself as greatly pleased with his appointment. "My duties have not been clearly outlined as yet, but President N. E. Young of the league has the matter in hand and I expect to hear from him shortly," said Mr. Day. "I shall probably have more to do with the players than with the umpires, as the league wants to eradicate, if possible, some of the scenes which have been enacted on the diamond. I shall probably do a great deal of traveling during the coming season. If a player uses language which is not becoming to the game or creates a disturbance of any kind, I shall make a full investigation and render an impartial report to President Young, and it may be that he will have such control of affairs that he will be able to fine the guilty player or players, in which case a stop would at once be put to all rowdiness on the field. In case a home or visiting club makes a complaint that the umpire is favoring one or the other, it will be my business to pay a visit to that city and make a full investigation, reporting, as in the case of the players, to President Young. I am pleased that Mr. Young and I are to work in concert, as the entire responsibility of investigating and taking summary action would be altogether too great for me."

The Same Old Anson.

Captain Anson of the Chicago team said in a recent interview: "Do I think we will have a winning team this year? Well! If I had not some well founded hopes you can rest assured that the club would not send the men away from home to get them in condition. There is no great change so far in the personnel of the nine, and that fact I think to a great extent rather improves our chances. The men are all used to each other's style of play, and better team work can be attained. In the pitcher's position we are bound to show improvement. We have two good acquisitions in Denzel of St. Paul and Callahan of Kansas City. Both have excellent records in the Western League, and great work has been predicted of them. The staff of pitchers will be as numerous as heretofore and considerably more formidable. I have not decided to put Everett in the outfield, nor will I do so until someone can be obtained for third base who is stronger in that position than he is. You can't tell anything about places on the team now because the preliminary work at Hot Springs may produce a good catcher out of a fielder and other changes that are entirely unlooked for. Decker will probably be able to play at the outset of the season and will likely accompany us to Arkansas. I received a letter recently from a friend of his, who said that the broken wrist was nearly as strong as ever. Just now I cannot say how many will go South. Nearly all the men, without any solicitation from me, have volunteered to go, and the remainder will be heard from shortly."

What Dave Foutz Did.

David L. Foutz, ex-manager of the Brooklyn club, and famous old-time pitcher of the St. Louis champion Browns and the Brooklyn, who died unexpectedly recently, was born in Carroll county, Md., September 5, 1856. When 23 years old he drifted West, and for a time worked in the silver mines near Leadville, Colo. It was while here that he first showed promise of the greatness he afterwards

Diamond Glimpses.

Corcoran, Irwin, McCleery and Clarke are among the players who refuse to sign contracts with their clubs for this year.

The Louisville club will give the veteran, Pete Browning, a trial at umpiring his exhibition games during the preliminary season at home.

Outfielder Slagle, who was drafted from the Texas league by the Boston club, has been transferred by the latter to the Grand Rapids club of the Western league.

The Brooklyn club officials are not saying a word about Sunday games at home during the coming season. They will have something to say on that subject when the proper time arrives.

Pitcher Hutchinson, who was drafted by President Von der Ahe from the Minneapolis club of the Western league, now objects to going to St. Louis. He says that he prefers to play with a minor league team.

It would not be surprising if Manager Watkins of the Indianapolis club of the Western league should develop Mike Kahoe into a first-class catcher. Kahoe has the making of one and Watkins is the man to bring him to the front.

A number of the major league clubs would like to get Clement's release from the Philadelphia, but it is hardly likely that the great catcher will be released unless the Phillies receive another player who will be as valuable to them as Clements is.

From the New York Herald: F. A. Abell of the Brooklyn base ball club, who returned the other day from the National league meeting held at Baltimore recently, said to me: "As at present constituted the National board could not be stronger. It is composed of the brainiest men in the National league, who will not allow league politics or prejudices to interfere with the trial of any case of appeal which may come before it."

I asked Mr. Abell if the Brooklyn club intended to play 25-cent ball this year, and he answered in the affirmative.

"The Brooklyn club stands just where it did before the late meeting," he continued. "We made a statement to the league that we wanted to charge 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents for admission during the coming season, and you can put it down as a certainty that the Brooklyn club will charge 25 cents this year."

F. A. ABELL.

at home in the outfield and first base. It was his value as a batsman that insured him a position on the team even when his effectiveness as a pitcher was past. Foutz was one of the most modest of players. He never intruded himself, but was quiet and unassuming, and whether on or off the field, was always a gentleman. As a manager he was not successful, owing to his leniency with players. Last year the Brooklyn players added to his troubles by constantly violating the rules; but Foutz, though his position had to be surrendered because of the team's poor showing, stood by his men to the last. He was respected by players, managers and the public, and his loss will be felt in all cities where base ball is popular.

Movement for Popular Prices.

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"Yes, the Brooklyn club has several deals on for players. One is likely to be closed whereby Ritchey, the shortstop whom we drafted from Buffalo last fall, will go to Cincinnati. Other deals are on, but there is nothing to be made public yet about them."

"I see that Cincinnati is having trouble signing Tommy Corcoran. I trust that the Cincinnati club will discipline this man, as he is a disorganizer and a trouble-maker, and two years out of base ball would do him a world of good. We expect to decide upon new grounds this week, but there is no particular hurry, as we can play the three games we have scheduled for Brooklyn before May 31 on the old grounds while we are fixing up the new ones."

Sunday Games at Cleveland.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says: "There are breakers ahead for the Cleveland club. President Robison decided some time ago to play Sunday games at Cleveland, and after negotiating for grounds in the suburbs with unsatisfactory results, he announced that they would be played on the Lexington avenue grounds. Sunday games in this city have been provided for in the schedule. President Robison announced that if the Sunday games were prohibited he would transfer the club to another city. There is a state law prohibiting base ball on Sunday. The police authorities say they must enforce that law if citizens request it. On March 1 the Congregational ministers met and adopted a formal protest against Sunday base ball. The following day Presbyterian ministers did likewise. Other church bodies will undoubtedly do the same."

New Time Method.

Belgium, like Italy, has adopted the twenty-four-hour method of marking the time for railways, post and telegraph; and the old distinction of a. m. and p. m. is to be abolished.—New York Tribune.

MILK, CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Australia has at present over 9,000,000 cattle.

The earliest mention of butter is by Herodotus.

The Roquefort cheese is made of the milk of goats or sheep.

The cattle of the Austro-Hungarian empire number 8,580,000.

The Arabs use camel's milk as a substitute for that of the cow.

A stall-fed cow will consume about four tons of hay per annum.

It is said that a gallon of milk is required to make a pound of cheese.

The fossil remains of oxen have been found in Europe, Asia and America.

It is estimated that in the German empire there are 7,500,000 milch cows.

A statistical authority asserts that in 1886 there were 2,532 cheese factories.

The dairy cows of the State of New York average 330 pounds of cheese per annum.

All young mammals for a period of one to three years subsist entirely upon milk.

In 1887 Mulhall estimated the number of cattle in the United States at 49,200,000.

The earliest exports of cheese from the United States were, it is said, made about 1826.

The butter corpuscles in milk are from 1-12-1000th to 1-3000th of an inch in diameter.

In India butter was for ages used solely as an ointment for allaying the pain of wounds.

PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

They Serve in Place of Burying Grounds—How Constructed.

The bubonic plague, which now is ravaging India and has gone as far as the way to Europe as the island of Khamran, in the Red sea, is attributed by medical men to a number of diverse causes, says Le Monde Illustré. In a consideration of possible causes and certain propagators of the pest the famous towers of silence, which might more exactly be named towers of death, should not fail to receive attention. The towers, of which there are 115 scattered throughout India, serve devotees of the Parsee cult in place of burying grounds. This body of religionists, one of the most curious and at the same time one of the most civilized in India, is given to the worship of fire in all its forms. At Bombay, where their colony numbers 47,458 persons, and which, it is to be noted, has suffered more than any other Indian city from the pestilence, the Parsees have built seven of these towers, one after the other, for the inhumation, so to speak, of their coreligionists. These seven towers, or dakmas, are grouped at the summit of Malabar hill, which overlooks the sea at some miles' distance from Bombay. Contrary to what one might suppose, Malabar hill is a delightful suburb, well built up with beautiful cottages, the dwellers in which seem to live in no fear of the hideous dakmas near by. In point of construction these towers are enormous masses of masonry, built to last for centuries. The material is black granite, heavily whitewashed. Their height is altogether out of proportion to their diameter. The highest of them is ninety feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high. A stone parapet fourteen feet high surrounds the platform on which the bodies are first laid. Thus all that passes within is invisible from without, but the tower is open to sun and rain. In the center of the platform is a well, fifteen feet in depth and forty-five feet in diameter, into which are cast the bones of the devout after the vultures have stripped them. From the bottom of this bone well, down through the masonry of the platform, run four canals, at right angles each pair to the other. Each of these ends in a pit filled with charcoal, the intention being thus to purify the leachings from the bone well. The platform above is divided into seventy-two compartments, or open burial cases, disposed along radii of the tower circle. These lie in three concentric circular rows, separated by stone gutters, which lead to the canals and wells below. It may be observed that the number 3 is symbolic of the three precepts of Zoroaster and the number 72 of the seventy-two chapters of the Yasne, one of the sections of the Zend-Avesta. The outer circular row of stone tiers serves for the men of the Parsee faith. To the row next smaller are consigned the bodies of the women, while the inner row is for the bodies of the children. The bearers of bodies to the interior of the towers of silence take many precautions to avoid spreading contagion. Without. After depositing the body on its slab they bathe and change every shred of clothing before issuing from the tower, and the Parsees stoutly deny that their funeral customs are in any wise responsible for the spreading of contagion. "Our prophet, Zoroaster," they say, "who lived more than 3,000 years ago, has taught us to consider the elements as the symbols of divinity. Earth, water and fire ought never to be polluted under any circumstance by contact with putrefaction. Naked we came into the world; naked we go out. It is needful that the particles of our bodies be decomposed as rapidly as possible, that our mother, the earth, be not defiled. God sends the vultures, and surely they accomplish their work more rapidly than do millions of insects, in the case of burial. From the sanitary point of view no system can be better than ours."

Work on the New Oil Refinery at Neodesha.

Work on the new oil refinery at Neodesha has been delayed by an odd discovery. The stills had been riveted together at the factory in Titusville, Pa., and shipped west on flat cars. Somewhere between Chicago and Kansas City it was found that the huge stills would not pass under some of the Western bridges. They were hauled back to a factory at Whiting, Ind., where they are now being taken apart for reshipment to Neodesha.

Six years ago some Atchison heirs got into a quarrel over a will. They hired lawyers and went to court. The court appointed an administrator to take charge of the estate in controversy pending the litigation. Under his management the property has shrunk 50 per cent in value, and still the battle of the lawyers goes on. Some wise writer on jurisprudence says "law is the perfection of reason."

"John Robbins was initiated into the United Commercial Travelers' association at Atchison on Saturday night," says the Troy Chief. "A part of the work consisted in beating him on the shins with a hickory club. He was drawn up by a block and tackle twenty feet in the air, and suddenly dropped into a net; and John only protested when they attempted to bore a hole into the back of his head with a gimlet."

Theodosius Rotkin of Hutchinson, W. E. Osborn of Baldwin, E. B. Jones of Holton, D. W. Eastman of Emporia, B. Dornblaser of Fredonia, J. A. Wells of Erie and S. L. Wilson of Beatrice are candidates for department commander of the G. A. R. The reunion will occur at Chanute, April 31.

One of Sitting Bull's old braves is now a member of the Salvation army at Atchison.

At a recent funeral in Atchison, after the casket had been lowered, the grave was filled half way up with straw, and the earth then piled in. This is in accordance with the old-time custom to prevent grave robbery. It is alleged that to remove the straw would require so much time that detection would follow.

W. C. Webb, who was to furnish the state with 5,000 copies of the revised statutes, has let the contract to Stephens, a Columbia, Mo., printer. State Printer Parks claims it is public printing to which he is entitled and he will take the matter into the courts.

Joseph Taylor, who recently died at White Cloud, had fourteen children. To each of them he gave eighty acres of land, and to his wife he left the old homestead containing 160 acres. By close attention Mr. Taylor has accumulated 1,380 acres of the richest land in the world, after starting poor.

Richard William Dummer, who recently died at Leocompton, came to Kansas in 1855 and was prominent in the free state troubles. He graduated from Bowdoin college in 1823, and since 1839 has been the sole survivor of a class of thirty.

Congressman Ridgely has not yet appointed a private secretary, and says he will not do so until after the special session adjourns.

A North Topeka money lender recently got religion and is making restitution to those from whom he took usurious interest. His religion isn't as strong as the law, however, for he returns only the excess, while the law forfeits all.

The Topeka council has passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any person to give a theatrical, hypnotic or other professional entertainment within the corporate limits on Sunday. The fine is \$100.

A Winfield candidate for a local office distributed cards which asked for "your womanly and manly support."

THE STATE OF KANSAS.

Tom Ryan has always played in the best of luck. Commencing in 1866, when he was elected county attorney, a fat office has always turned up just in his hour of greatest financial need. A few days before he went to Washington after a place under McKinley, he told a Topeka banker that he would be mighty glad to get a job anywhere which paid as much as \$1,000 a year. Ryan was never a money saver. During all the time he was minister to Mexico at a salary of \$17,000 a year, he saved only enough to pay off a \$3,000 mortgage on his Topeka home, which he now owns clear of all incumbrance.—Kansas City Journal.

Atchison Globe: E. P. Waggener of Atchison carries \$308,000 in life insurance. J. W. Parker has \$50,000, and John M. Price nearly \$100,000. Kansas has a dozen or so of big policy holders, of whom the following are the most important: J. W. Watkins, Lawrence, \$100,000; Augustus Hohn, Perry Hutchinson, Charles F. Keester, Charles F. Pasch and M. M. Sheffield, Marysville, \$50,000 each; Condon, Oswego, \$50,000; E. Bennett, Topeka, \$62,000; John R. Mulvane, Topeka, \$43,000; M. W. Levy, Wichita, \$10,000, and A. W. Oliver, Wichita, \$45,000.

A funny little romance is reported from Gaylord, in Smith county. Thirty years ago Z. N. Harding was divorced from his wife in Indiana and married again. About a year ago his second wife died. In his loneliness he began to think of his first wife and finally concluded that she was a much better woman than he believed when he divorced her. He confided in this change of heart to a letter and she responded that she was ready to try it all over again. Last week she arrived at Gaylord and they were married—he at the age of 82 and she at 67.

Mrs. Philetus Phillips of Doniphan county brought from Tennessee just after the war a roll of Confederate currency. Recently in examining the notes she discovered a Kansas bank bill, issued by the Drovers' bank of Leavenworth, July 1, 1856, probably carried to Tennessee by some Kansas soldier. The Leavenworth bill has an engraved herd of buffalo on its face and is signed by R. Conisant, president, and J. C. Sargent, cashier. Printed on one end are the words, "W. L. Ormsby, New York." The number is 10,068.

A religious census of the students at the state university has just been taken. It is found that 45 per cent of the men and 75 per cent of the women are church members. Of the whole body, 58 per cent are church members. The churches are represented in the following order: Methodist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, Unitarian, and so on down through twenty-seven denominations.

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